

SWISS EXPERT SAYS Foe CAN STRIKE AT WILL

Col. Wattenwyl Believes Allies Have Been Forced to a Waiting Game.

EXPLAINS SOMME DRIVE

Asserts That Overconfidence of British Commanders Aided German Gains.

Further observations by Col. von Wattenwyl, military expert, for the "Zürcher Zeitung," a Swiss newspaper, seem to have had friendly arrangements with the German General Staff, published before. In this, the second, article, Col. von Wattenwyl, who is a newspaper, he refers to the operations of the German army under Gen. von Marwitz in the period of the Somme drive, which began on March 21, 1918, and the defeat of the British due to overconfidence on the part of the British leadership.

Col. von Wattenwyl asserts that the American passport signed by Secretary Lansing which showed that the German troops had been found in the hands of the Red Cross. The passport was taken from an American aviator, captured by the Germans, who told the story, he stated, that they had found a number of American aviators. Some interest was attached to this assertion on the part of a correspondent with the German troops, who conducted to American hospital ships. Further along in the course of his observations the Swiss expert quotes Gen. Hindenburg as saying that the offensive of March-April was only a beginning. He describes the preparations made by the Germans to deceive the Allies, and states that the German troops were entirely disappeared from the front.

Among the main observations offered by the correspondent are the following:

By COL. VON WATTENWYL.

When the counter attacks began it was found that the British had been repulsed by the "Furch" so soon the French had again to jump into the breach. The Fifth English army, commanded by Gen. Hough, which was opposed to the southern wing of the army of Marwitz and the army of Hutier, was annihilated and lost immense amounts of war material. Not counting a few scattered remnants that were absorbed by the French this whole English army had disappeared from the battle front by the middle of April.

The 21st of March the army of Marwitz began its attack between the Scheldt Canal and the Omeignon, the very first day breaking into the English positions on a very wide front. The comparative ease with which the Germans succeeded was due to overconfidence on the part of the English leadership, which took an erroneous view of the general military situation.

Slow Starting Preparations.

Until the end of January the English did nothing to prepare positions in the rear of their lines, an officer of the German General Staff assigned to us as guide told us. Only when the warnings of the European press reporting German troop movements from the east and to the west and telling of plans for a great German offensive became louder and leader the Englishmen suddenly took action and hurriedly began to construct new lines, pressing into service all sorts of working forces, including colonials and Americans. However, the wintry days being short, the work could not be completed before the German attack began.

We were utterly surprised to find practically no shelters at all, no concrete dugouts, in short, nothing that could have been of protection to the men, even against the heavy field howitzers within the rear positions of the English. Thus all their positions between the Scheldt Canal and the Acre had to fall in three or four days in spite of the brave defense put up by the English infantry and the sacrificial tenacity of the English divisional artillery. They were in the hands of the German victors, and the latter had dared to expect.

Beyond Their Expectations.

The 26th of March passage of the Acre was forced on both sides of Albert, and in the evening the city itself was taken. On the heights west of the city the rush of the Germans, which had extended to a depth of forty kilometers, had come to a stop. The Western powers had fought for and won this ground step by step in a laborious movement, and in order to overcome the obstacle the German General decided to gas the batteries. There were ten of these placed near Amigny.

New Use of Gas.

The Germans kept their batteries continuously under gas, we were told, and were so successful that the German columns could move in either direction without being interfered with. This was considered a new and remarkable success in the application of gas.

We returned to Gen. von Constant's headquarters. The chief of staff pointed out the importance of accompanying artillery in action. When the English had

DRASTIC MEASURES HALT MAIL THEFTS

German Soldiers Placed on Postal Trains.

Special Correspondence to THE SUN.
AMSTERDAM, June 13.—The German Government has taken extraordinary steps to call a halt to the thieves within the postal system. It was claimed that out of ten parcels sent three would disappear. Packages sent to soldiers at the front containing food, delicacies and clothing would disappear more frequently than any other shipments.

appeals to the patriotic spirit of the thieves were of no avail. The percentage of thefts increased steadily. Finally the Government was compelled to take drastic and systematic measures. The military branch was called in and stations of control manned by non-commissioned officers and soldiers were placed at principal railroad points in the empire.

This work of control began last fall, and the result of the first seven months of activity has just been published. More than 1,000 cases were cleared up, 2,841 thieves were apprehended and goods worth \$141,250 recovered. Stealing from the mails is a crime in Germany, once proudly boasted in the Reichstag:

A letter or package in the hands of our post office is as safe as the Bible upon the altar.

Since then things have changed. The employment of mere youths is banned for the deterioration of the postal service. Practically all the employees of military age had to join the army and their places were filled by boys and girls. Besides, the scarcity of food tempts many to steal.

WAR'S EFFECTS HIT DANES HARD

Cotton Mills and Cement Works Close for Lack of Raw Materials.

Special Correspondence to THE SUN.
COPENHAGEN, June 13.—Danish industries are suffering from a lack of raw materials. Cotton mills had to shut down for a time, as no cotton was to be had, intercourse with overseas countries having been suspended. Similarly the cement industry had to close, in this case on account of a coal shortage.

The margarine industry had great difficulties and had to shut down partly. This industry had a great boom on account of the war, but now it was crippled by the same war conditions. Its most serious difficulty was the shortage in coconut oil. It was barely possible to keep the textile and shipbuilding industries going. They too had great difficulties, but managed to get along without discharging the working forces to any considerable extent.

The building trade had a bad time of it. With prices so high nobody wants to put up new buildings, this resulting in a shortage of dwellings. In spite of all these difficulties the industries seem to have had a profitable year, paying higher dividends than ever before.

Conditions in the labor market were not bad. Of 163,000 skilled mechanics included in a special inquiry only from 4 to 6 per cent had been out of work.

At the end of last year the percentage of the unemployed increased. Around New Year 50,000 men and women were reported out of work.

During 1917 steamships of 1-2,500 tons and 5,000 sailing vessels of 282,000 tons arrived at Copenhagen, compared with 11,123 steamships of 4-4 million tons and 6,006 sailing vessels of 310,000 tons in 1912.

FRENCH EXECUTE SPY

Swiss Risked Death to Earn \$8 a Day.

Special Correspondence to THE SUN.
PARIS, June 14.—Henri Niverville, 27 years old, a spy caught attempting to communicate with German agents in Molin, Switzerland, by means of a letter written in invisible ink, was executed this month at Vincennes. He was executed because it was proved that he had given information to Germany at other times, sometimes through Nuremberg and sometimes through Molin.

Niverville was a Swiss, born in Zurich, hence was not actuated by any love of Germany or hatred for France. His only motive, so far as inquirers were able to learn, was the fact that he had the remarkable wage of \$8 per day.

He went to his death calmly, refusing to let them blind his eyes.

CAREFUL ABOUT ANCESTORS

German Boycott Those Whose Grandparents Had Enemy Blood.

Special Correspondence to THE SUN.
BERNE, June 12.—One clause in the trade agreement entered into between Germany and Switzerland refers to grandmothers. Any Swiss business man who wants to trade with any person within any of the States of the Central Powers represented by Germany must satisfy the German authorities as to his nationality, including his grandparents. If even his grandparents had a few drops of enemy blood in their veins permission would be refused to their grandson.

SWISS PLEA FOR FAST TRAINS

Shortage of Tourists and Coal Cuts Service.

Special Correspondence to THE SUN.
BERNE, June 12.—The Swiss Federal Council in Switzerland has requested the Cantonal Government of Tessin asking for the resumption of fast train service on the St. Gothard Tunnel line. The Federal Council decided it would not pay to resume fast service over this line so long as the Italian frontier remained closed to travelers.

As a matter of fact, the fast train service in Switzerland has been reduced to a minimum. Before the war the Swiss railroads yielded a handsome profit to the Federal exchequer, foreign tourists being the principal source of income.

The war has changed all this. There are few foreign tourists in Switzerland now. Besides, coal is so scarce that train service had to be reduced to a minimum.

WORLD CRISIS IN WINE BUSINESS

Countries Which Have Large Supplies Unable to Reach Market.

FRENCH ARMY A FACTOR

Takes One-third of Total and Employs Most of the Reserve Cars.

Special Correspondence to THE SUN.
AMSTERDAM, June 13.—There is a world wine crisis. In Spain and Italy there are large quantities of exportable wines on hand, but the economic war prevents them from getting into trade. There the wine owners would be glad to sell, but they cannot. In France, Germany and Switzerland there is a shortage of wine, therefore the high prices. In Austria-Hungary there is no shortage of wine, and yet the wine prices are very high. Equalization is not possible, or rather is prevented.

In France the wine trade has been very much reduced. In the first four months of the campaign, 1917-1918, 9,248,428 hectoliters were consumed. In 1917, against 12,633,609 during the same period of the previous campaign, 3,429,321 hectoliters less, although the harvest was little less in 1917 than in 1918. The visible supply, compared to January, 1917, when it was 6,393,432 hectoliters, had been increased to 4,848,428 hectoliters. But still it is 1,544,681 hectoliters smaller than in December, 1917. In business there is tranquillity, but the prices remain firm, although traffic conditions have not improved. There is a lack of reserve cars and the depots are blocked. The condition of the grapes just now is good, but labor is lacking in the vineyards.

ARMY TAKES ONE-THIRD

The army administration has requisitioned a third of the entire wine, and it needs now by far the greatest part of the reserve for its transport to the front and the munition factories.

In Italy business is lived up to a bit; transport conditions have become better. The vineyards are promising for the next crop. In Tuscany many French wine dealers are making purchases, hoping to be able to ship the wines soon. In Tuscany the insufficient railroad transport is bitterly complained of, as considerable quantities of wine lie ready for transport to upper Italy. In France and Switzerland, in upper Italy greater wine consumption is noticed, but as a result of the irregular supply the cellars of the wholesale dealers are empty.

While the prices of the healthy wines of high alcoholic contents and those of the table wines are fixed the prices of the medicinal wines are free. The medicinal wines are in great demand, and also of the medicinal wines are decreasing. Many wines of Apulia and Sicily have a tendency toward a distillation.

SPAIN FACES DIFFICULTIES

In Spain the trade does not flourish. The situation is waiting until the situation is improved. It is unfavorable result of the negotiations of the Spanish and French Governments concerning the export question has halted every new transaction. At the same time the difficulties of transport increase by ship as well as by rail. The prices of all sorts of wines are now steady, but fluctuation is expected. The fact that import has been prohibited by France causes large losses to the wine dealers as well as to the producers. The Agricultural Board of Tarazona urgently requests the abolition of this order, as they would otherwise have to give up the cultivation of wine because of the high prices of sulphur and sulphate and high wages. According to estimates, the Spanish wine crop in 1917 was 23,000,000 hectoliters, in 1918 24,000,000 hectoliters. The yearly average of the period 1911-1915 to 14,600,000 hectoliters.

FLOUR SMUGGLED BY CAB

Chef of Famous Restaurant in Paris Arrested.

Special Correspondence to THE SUN.
PARIS, June 14.—Jean Daguino, chef of one of the great restaurants of Paris, was arrested in the very act of unloading a closed cab in which he had 550 pounds of wheat flour. The flour was traced from a baker at 16 Avenue Rapp, M. Jouanard.

The baker got it from the Food Administration for use in his business at three and one-half cents a pound. He was selling it to Daguino for 12 cents a pound. On every 50 pounds of flour he was clearing an illicit profit of \$2.50.

Both men were jailed. "One reason why the bread isn't white" is Le Journal's headline on the item.

SWISS IN LEATHER WAR

Manufacturers and Merchants at Deadlock Over Supplies.

Special Correspondence to THE SUN.
BERNE, June 12.—Swiss shoe manufacturers declared war against the leather merchants sometime ago and appointed a purchasing committee to buy all leather needed for the manufacturing and also the custom trade.

The shoemakers were thus trying to keep prices down and eliminate extraordinary profits of the leather merchants. And now the merchants are coming back at the shoemakers.

The union of leather merchants at a recent session adopted a resolution which prohibits any member from selling leather to the purchasing committee of the shoemakers. If this war continues the Swiss will have to imitate the Germans, who have no leather to make shoes, and walk barefoot.

COMMUNAL COIN IN FRANCE

Malakoff, in Province of Seine, Will Issue Money.

Special Correspondence to THE SUN.
PARIS, June 14.—Malakoff, in the Province of the Seine, has followed the example of Vincennes and Neuilly and has decided to coin its own pieces of small change. It will begin with \$1,000 in 5 and 10 centime pieces; that is to say, 1 and 2 cent pieces.

The little pieces are made of aluminum in hexagonal shape, on one side the coat of arms of the city, well engraved and the name of the town and on the other simply the denomination. Four cent pieces also are to be coined. This is called communal money and circulates merely in the vicinity.

CONTRACTIONS RUN RIOT IN WAR TALK

Want Fewer Abbreviations in England.

Special Correspondence to THE SUN.
LONDON, June 15.—The Postmaster-General recently requested the public through the newspapers to refrain from the use of the contractions A. E. F. for the American Expeditionary Force or A. I. F. for the Australian Imperial Force on the grounds that letters were apt to go astray or be delayed in transmission.

His request is rather belated, for the habit of initials has been steadily gaining ground with the extension of the military activities. In one paper which published his request the following abbreviations were found:

D. S. O.—Distinguished Service Order.
M. B.—Bachelor of Medicine.
C. M. G.—Companion of St. Michael and St. George.
K. C.—King's Counsel.
R. E.—Royal Engineer.
R. N.—Royal Navy.
R. N. R.—Royal Navy Reserve.
K. C. B.—Knight Commander of the Bath.

C. B.—Companion of the Bath, Confined to Barracks.
M. C.—Military Cross.
T. D.—Territorial Decoration.
T. F.—Territorial Force.
R. M. L. 1.—Royal Marine Light Infantry.
R. M. A.—Royal Marine Artillery.
A. S. C.—Army Service Corps.
R. N. V. R.—Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve.
W. A. A. C.—Women's Auxiliary Army Corps.
M. P.—Member of Parliament.
P. C.—Member of Parliament.
Y. M. C. A.—Young Men's Christian Association.
D. L.—Deputy Lieutenant.
R. F. A.—Royal Flying Corps.
D. V.—Volunteer Defense Force.
F. R. C. S.—Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons.
S. P. C. K.—Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.

The Government added another to the list last week by combining the Royal Flying Corps and the Royal Navy Air Force under the name of the Royal Air Force, already known as the "Raf."

On the next day the little girl ran to the school and told the teacher, who went with her to the spot, but failed to see the animal, the child persisting all the time that it was there and was walking about quite near to them. Other children of the same age were called from the school, and each of them cried out simultaneously, "Oh, look at the black pig!" "She is eating grass." "She is walking on your boots." "The news spread rapidly throughout the district, and a large number of men and women came to the place, but all of them declared they could see nothing of the animal.

On the next day the little girl again declared that they could see the pig quite plainly walking around the old tree stump, but on this occasion accompanied by six little lambs (young pigs). Three of them trotting on each side of the old sow. Again the elder people who came at the same time with the children said they could see nothing but the trees and undergrowth, but the children insisted that the pig and lambs were there all the time.

RICH AUSTRIANS MOCK RATINGS

Money Opens the Way to All Good Things, Despite Restrictions.

Special Correspondence to THE SUN.
ZURICH, June 12.—War rationing in Austria has always been a dead letter as far as the wealthy were concerned. Whoever had money enough to pay fancy prices could buy practically anything to satisfy his appetite. The Austrian Government has been trying to stop this discrimination. New rules and regulations have been issued almost every month, even every week. Punishment and fines for violating the rules were made more and more severe. Still violations continue.

The latest effort of the Austrian Government to make evasion of the rules more difficult is the compulsory menu. Every hotel and restaurant owner is compelled by law to hand a menu card to each guest, whether he cares to read it or not.

The purpose of the new regulation is to prevent a person from ordering any number of dishes in a restaurant. The guest is limited to the compulsory menu card. He must not get any more, and any restaurant who serves more dishes may get the maximum penalty of six months in jail and a fine of 20,000 crowns, or about \$4,000.

TEMPER EPICUREAN APPETITES

Of course the hotel and restaurant owners do not permit to compose menus to suit his own fancy. He is compelled to submit his compositions to an official menu censor whose duty it is to temper the epicurean tastes. The government dictates the number of dishes served and also the prices to be charged for the dishes. Menu and price list must be O. K'd by the authorities, and stamped with the official seal before they may be shown to a guest.

The Government is particularly after the gluttons who eat at home and then go to a restaurant to order another meal. So the eating house proprietors are permitted to serve full meals only at certain periods of the day. Full meal periods are limited to three hours, and no kitchen of their own and do not eat at home. Restaurants must notify the authorities at which hours of the day they serve full meals.

But the saddest blow to the Viennese is the curtailment of their "mehlspeise." The word literally means only a meal of four, but to the Viennese it means more than a whole world. "Mehlspeise" is the dearest dear to the stomach of every true Austrian. The plumpness of Viennese maidens is generally credited to the "mehlspeise" habit.

TRENCH ON CHERISHED DELICACY

When in a restaurant the waiter must push a certain figure on his bread card. If the bread and butter card is purchased full of holes the owner cannot get any "mehlspeise." Now it has been a standing kick in the pants that the allowance for "mehlspeise" is insufficient. The people would willingly eat less salami and wienersurst, but they would gladly drink their coffee, made of roasted beans, without sugar and milk, provided they could indulge in "mehlspeise." And the latest ukase of the Government still further reduces the amount of flour available for "mehlspeise."

The Government claims it is necessary to reduce the "mehlspeise" allowance on account of the disparity existing between the dish served in restaurants and those served in the official soup kitchens. The working classes and even the middle classes have been patronizing the war kitchens and protesting against the amount of "mehlspeise" served to the rich bourgeois dining at a restaurant.

So the Government decreed the "mehlspeise" portions must be made smaller in the hotels and restaurants. Those who are known for their generosity and can call the waiter by his first name will still get their "mehlspeise" as big as life, with or without the bread card. Such is war in Vienna.

WOMAN FINED \$750 FOR SELLING MEAT

Special Correspondence to THE SUN.
LONDON, June 15.—It cost a woman butcher a fine of \$750 for overcharging a patron, for selling meat to a person not registered with the restaurant. Taking the coupon from the meat card in a single meat transaction.

EVIL BLACK PIG SCARES IRELAND

Apparition Seen in Roscommon Taken as Warning of Trouble.

HOME RULE ROW FEARED

Legends Agree That Porcine Spectre Will Have Bearing on Great War.

Special Correspondence to THE SUN.
LONDON, June 15.—Of many stories coming from Ireland as the result of the opposition to conscription and its possible effects is that concerning the appearance of the "Black Pig." The legend connected with this appearance is said to portend disaster for Ireland, and the stories now in vogue are said to be quite a ferment in the country districts.

According to a newspaper correspondent at Roscommon the first tale of the appearance of the "Black Pig" was told in Strokestown, where some people who had come into market from Kilturban, about two miles away, said that a little girl named Belme, aged about 12 years, while going to school, saw a black pig come up out of a crack or a small hole in the ground near the schoolhouse and begin to walk around the stump of an old tree that had been cut down recently near the public road.

A MYSTERIOUS ANIMAL

According to the story, the little girl ran to the school and told the teacher, who went with her to the spot, but failed to see the animal, the child persisting all the time that it was there and was walking about quite near to them. Other children of the same age were called from the school, and each of them cried out simultaneously, "Oh, look at the black pig!" "She is eating grass." "She is walking on your boots." "The news spread rapidly throughout the district, and a large number of men and women came to the place, but all of them declared they could see nothing of the animal.

On the next day the little girl again declared that they could see the pig quite plainly walking around the old tree stump, but on this occasion accompanied by six little lambs (young pigs). Three of them trotting on each side of the old sow. Again the elder people who came at the same time with the children said they could see nothing but the trees and undergrowth, but the children insisted that the pig and lambs were there all the time.

The story has created an extraordinary sensation all over north and south Roscommon. Old people who had studied the prophecies of St. Columcille said that the "Black Pig" is referred to there as far as an evil omen, and that she is to travel through a certain part of the country west of the River Shannon before being killed or banished. Other people say that the appearance of the pig is the forerunner of a rising in the north to fight against home rule. These wiles are said that while the men pondered as to Ireland the application will be confined to Ulster.

LEGENDS OF PIG VARY

According to old ideas, however, the "Black Pig" was associated with the coming rout of the enemies of Ireland. Vents says that the prophecies were a sort of foreboding of the coming of the pig in the days of the rebellion, and that he heard of one man who did not think it worth while to support the Land League because the battle in the end would be a battle of the pig against the man.

"A few years ago," he said, "an old man at Lisadill in Sligo used to fall down in a fit and rave about describing the battle of the pig against the man. He told me that the pig was the great battle that the horses would go up to their necks in blood, and that their griths when it is over will rot from their bellies and the man will be left to eat the pig."

The legends connected with the appearance of the "Black Pig" are extremely numerous, but perhaps the most interesting is that quoted by W. F. de Vries, a man who states that the "Black Pig" eventually settled at Creta after being chased by St. Patrick over the island. St. Patrick finally came to Granard, County Longford, and crossed by Roskeel, swam the river Maigh, a tributary of the Shannon, at Mucklagh, and then ran by way of Grange to Kilturban, where St. Patrick finally captured it and commanded it to stay until the years of the Great War. It was then to appear three times, and if it could run from the pig to Kilturban, then a Shinnah there would be great trouble in Ireland. This trouble would be averted if it were shot by a one-eyed marksman, and the only place where the marksman would have a chance of killing it is at the rectory gate to the crossroads on the Tullymore road.

ALL LEGENDS AGREE THAT IN THE YEARS OF THE GREAT WAR THERE WOULD BE TROUBLE IN IRELAND

SWISS PIGS HOG MILK RATINGS

Allowance Twice That of a Working Man.

Special Correspondence to THE SUN.
ZURICH, June 12.—The Grutlianner, a socialist organ, is launching a violent protest against the Swiss milk rationing department. The paper calls the milk department's decrees "blooming nonsense" and says it considers it an insult to the human race when pigs are allowed a whole liter of milk every day, while hard working Swiss citizens are entitled to a daily ration of half a liter.

"Don't tell us the preference shown to pigs in the production of food," the Grutlianner exclaims. "To turn milk into meat is a long winded and expensive process. It would be much more reasonable to feed the milk directly. But what is the producers care for the people? Front is their only ideal, and there is plenty of profit in pig rationing in spite of the milk price being intolerably high. The result is: The pig gets one liter, the working man half of a liter."

GERMANS BUY TEXTILES

Embroidery Worth \$25,000,000 Purchased in Switzerland.

Special Correspondence to THE SUN.
ZURICH, June 12.—German agents are buying up all textile goods they can find. They are even anxious to buy embroidery, and are paying high prices for it. Embroidery worth \$25,000,000 has been bought by German agents in Switzerland for shipment to Germany and Austria-Hungary.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. FREDERICK LOESER & CO. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

Fulton Street
Bond Street
Frederick Loeser & Co.
Livingston St.
Elm Place
BROOKLYN—NEW YORK

STORE CLOSING AT 5 P. M.—SATURDAYS AT NOON

Summer Silks: A Clearance

FOLLOWING PERHAPS the greatest series of underprice Silks sales yet held in this community comes this fine offering at amazing low prices. The prettiest, most reliable, most fashionable Silks that the season and the mode can offer are concerned and ample quantities also of most of them. Here are details concerning a few:

- \$3 White 40-Inch Sports Silk Pongee at \$2
- \$4.50 Colored Sports Silk Pongee at \$2.10
- \$3.50 and \$5 Plain and Plaid White Pongee, \$2.50
- Three standard and fashionable makes of sports Silks known the country over at their full prices—now at great reductions.
- \$2 and \$2.50 Printed 40-In. Foulards at \$1.48 and \$1.69
- Select and exclusive patterns in both these qualities.
- \$1.50 Black Rajah and Imported Ecru Pongee, \$1
- Third saving on three very popular summer Silks.
- 35-Inch Ivory and Flesh Wash Satins, \$1.50
- 36-Inch White and Pink Wash Satins, \$2
- 36-Inch White Wash Satins, \$2.50
- Most desirable for skirts, blouses, etc.
- Over 100 Styles of Fancy Silks, \$1 to \$3.50
- Including stripes, plaids, printed silk Voiles, Georgettes, Gingham Silks, Khaki Kool novelties, etc.
- Main Floor, Bond Street.

Wen-Chow Hats, Trimmed, for Summer Wear, \$1.50

VERY LIGHT WEIGHT and just the thing for summer and outing wear. Nothing better to pick up for the holiday at this special low price. Good shapes, trimmed with ribbon band and bow, edge bound with ribbon in navy, navy and white, green and white, black and white and solid purple. Extra good value at \$1.50.

Second Floor, Elm Place.

Scalloped White Linen Clearance of Good Corsets

Scarf and Centerpieces, Greatly Reduced

TO WIND UP his season's business this manufacturer took all the white linen he had and made it up into Scarfs and Centerpieces, which we have purchased at a very low price.

They are all of good white linen, machine scalloped and a few hemstitched pieces.

Special tomorrow as follows:

24-inch Centerpieces, round, value \$1.40, at .60c	30-inch Squares, value \$1.50, at .80c
24-inch Squares, value \$1.20, at .50c	18x27 Tray Cloths, value \$1.00, at .40c
30-inch Centerpieces, round, value \$1.20, at .50c	18x30 Scarfs, value \$1.00, at .40c
30-inch Squares, value \$1.20, at .50c	18x45 Scarfs, value \$1.20, at .50c
36-inch Centerpieces, round, value \$1.00, at .40c	18x54 Scarfs, value \$1.00, at .40c

Needlework Store, Second Floor.

Clearance of Good Corsets, Famous Makes, Values to \$10, at \$3.45

A SPECIAL DISPOSAL from our own stocks, joined with several small special purchases. It includes such good makes as Mrs. Irene, Jurna, La Vida and other popular makes, low bust and long hip, all models of the very moment. They are made of broche and coutil, many in pink, and are prettily trimmed. Styles for slender and larger figures, including sizes to 32.

Some will be sent C. O. D., no mail or telephone orders filled.

Corsets, Special, Values to \$3, at \$1.45, \$2.45

American Lady, Warner's Rustproof and Loeser Special Corsets, all new and up-to-date models, well made and prettily trimmed. Pink or white.

Second Floor, Livingston Street.

Women's Summer Petticoats Clearance Prices

PETTICOATS to take along in the vacation trunk, costing a mere song, but with assurance of good service.

50 Silk Petticoats, some for evening, were \$5 to \$6.95, at \$3.75

65 Taffeta and Tub Silk Petticoats, were \$2.95, at \$3.75

30 Wash satin and crepe de chine Petticoats, were \$5.95 to \$7.95, at \$4.75

300 Cotton Petticoats, Were \$1.50, at \$1

Cotton taffeta, all black or black with flourishes of Dresden in rose, blue or lavender. Lengths 32 to 38 inches; all with fitted tops.

White Sateen Petticoats, Special, \$1.50

Some plain straight model, without flounce, with scalloped edge, in buttonhole finish. Others plaited or tailored flounce with scalloped finish. Double panels. Lengths 32 to 38 inches. Also an extra size with plain flounce.

Second Floor, Livingston Street.

Summer Clearances in Sweaters

10 Pure Silk Sweaters, Were \$33 to \$45, at \$18.95

24 Fibresilk Sweaters, Were \$12.50 to \$15, at \$7.50

38 Shetland and Worsted Sweaters Were \$5 to \$5.95, at \$2.75

72 Women's Slipover Sweaters Were \$5.95, at \$3.75

ALSO

\$4 Slipover Sweaters at \$2.95

MADE with the hour-glass waistline, fitting beautifully to the figure, with the puristitch. Full fashioned at the neck and armholes, sleeves, flat collar. Sizes 34 to 44. Colors include rose, Copenhagen, turquoise, Nile, salmon and emerald.

Second Floor, Center Aisle.

Important Word to Housewives of the Arrival of Several Carloads of Fruit Jars and Jelly Glasses

WITH THE STRONG DRIVE the Government is making to preserve the nation's food supply, canning will have an impetus this season that is likely to leave many sections of the country short of Jars and Glasses for preserving before the canning season is far gone. Prices are also strongly likely to take a jump, so the prudent and forward-looking housewife will buy her supply now, at these favorable prices which the order of several carloads procured for us:

- Jelly Glasses—Best Quality
- Made of strong crystal glass, in three sizes: 55c, a dozen; 60c, a dozen; 65c, a dozen
- Famous "Queen" Fruit Jars
- With glass top and wide mouth, made of best quality white glass. Square shape, convenient for shelf packing:
- 1-pint size, \$1.29 dozen; 1-pint size, \$1.39 dozen
- 1-quart size, \$1.59 dozen;